

The Albuquerque Morning Journal
Published by the
JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office of Albuquerque, N. M., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Larger circulation than any other paper in New Mexico. The only paper in New Mexico issued every day in the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Daily, by carrier or mail, one month, \$6

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Subscribers to the Journal when writing to have their paper changed to a new address must be sure to give the old address.

The Morning Journal has a higher circulation rating than is accorded to any other paper in New Mexico! The American Newspaper Directory:

THE JOURNAL takes and prints
sixty hours and thirty minutes of
exclusive Associated Press leased
wire service each week. No other
newspaper published in New Mexico
takes more than twenty-four hours
of Associated Press service during
the week.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916

TEMPORARY PROSPERITY?

If Mr. Hughes and his campaign managers are wise they will cease calling attention to what they term the "temporary prosperity" of the country. The fact that it may be, as they claim, only temporary, does not alter the fact that it is prosperity, and the short-sighted voter is more apt to be attracted by the noun than by the qualifying adjective. The man with money in his pocket is not apt to spend much time in mourning over the fact that the day will come when his money will be gone. He rather resents the effort to distract his mind from the joy of its possession.

"The full dinner-pail" was a potent campaign argument for McKinley in 1896 and for Roosevelt in 1901, and the most frantic efforts of democratic orators to create the impression that the prosperity of which that re-election was the emblem was fictitious and illusory only served to remind the owner of the dinner-pail that it was in reality full and to strengthen his determination to vote for the candidate under whose administration it had been filled, regardless of whether that candidate or the policies of his party were in any way connected with the process of filling it.

And so it is likely to be this year. That the country is prosperous the most enthusiastic republican can not deny. The less said about it by republican orators the less likelihood that the Wilson administration will get credit for it. The stress that is being laid upon the contention that it is merely temporary does not speak well for the political acumen of the republican leaders.

There is ample room for argument, also, on the question of whether the prosperity we are now enjoying really is merely temporary or is reasonably certain to continue for an indefinite period after the close of the war in Europe. On this subject the following, from a recent issue of the New York World, is interesting:

"Mr. Hughes' issue of temporary prosperity rests upon the assumption that it is all caused by the exceptional European war demands and will necessarily end when the war ends."

"On this cardinal doctrine of the republican campaign we find heresies already showing its ugly head. An example may be noted in an article in the recent issue of the Americans published by the National City bank of New York on what we will take to constitute America after the war. This is the most painstaking inquiry on the subject which has yet appeared. The general conclusion is that it will take \$5,000,000,000 to restore the property directly destroyed within the battle areas and that American industries will be called on to do a very large amount of the rebuilding of cities and railroads."

"The war does not stand alone. It is shared by all business interests which are making great profits according to it. It is reluctantly agreed by such American business leaders as the directors of the steel corporation, who express their confidence in extra-dividend acts as well as in large-scale penitentiaries to extend the plant. It must be the view of all who expect that Europe will strive to the limits of its powers to use as quickly as possible from this vast war.

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"Mr. Hughes is indeed a bold and fearless champion if he sees out on that campaign trip before the Germans again gets back to its drill ground.

MEXICAN POLITICS

The "retirement" of General Carranza as first chief of the de facto government of Mexico while it is still to take place in the near future, with this understanding that a man in thorough sympathy with him shall hold office until Carranza can be named at the general elections, is a typical piece of Mexican politics of the sort that has become familiar in those who have made any sort of study of Mexican affairs.

If it were not for the fact that the eyes of the administration of Washington are turned pretty closely upon him at this time it is doubtful if Carranza would take the trouble to "retire" pending the formality of an election. More probably he would retain the office, as was the custom of Porfirio Diaz, in defiance of the

constitutional provision limiting the president of the republic to two consecutive terms.

As it is, the so-called election that is to come will be merely a farce. Carranza's success at the polls is certain as that the election will be held. There is not the shadow of a chance that he will be opposed. The idea that real democratic government ever has prevailed in Mexico or ever will prevail under present conditions is one that is held only by dreamers who refuse to recognize facts even when stared in the face by them.

It really matters very little whether Carranza revives and is re-elected or not, or whether Mexico goes through the mockery of holding an election or not, or in fact whether she has a president or not. Until her people become thoroughly civilized there will never be a responsible government within her borders, and that time seems to be a long way in the future.

We can all breathe a sigh of relief now that the suspense is over and we know that Mr. Hughes has accepted the nomination. Now what will Mr. Wilson do?

DOUBTFUL STATES.

It is not so long ago that there were just four states in the union that were considered doubtful or dubious in presidential years. They were New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. All the rest of the country was either certainly republican or certainly democratic, and the only question was as to the size of the majority that would be given to the candidate of the party which prevailed in the particular states affected.

Gradually but surely we have been moving away from this condition of affairs, until the "solid south" is the only section of the United States that is not fighting ground for the two parties in the campaign this year. The south is the greatest loser from the fact that independence of political action is impossible, or at least seems to be impossible, to her people, but as long as there is a negro problem to be dealt with in the southern states and as long as the memory of the civil war endures with the southern people it is assured that that part of the south which has a large negro population will be solidly democratic while political alignments and policies remain as they are at present.

When, in 1892, Illinois, Wisconsin and California broke away from their republican moorings and gave their electoral vote for Cleveland, the beginning of a great independent movement in the politics took place. In 1896, with the silver question the dominant issue of the campaign, states that hitherto had been just as solidly democratic refused to accept Bryan and his policies and went for McKinley. Since that time the number of doubtful states has been increasing with each succeeding election and the battle ground of presidential politics has been ever widening until it embraces almost the entire country.

The political prognosticator has an unusually difficult task before him this year. The election of 1912 furnishes little basis for calculation; for it is impossible to say how much of the progressive vote, which was the determining factor in electing Wilson, can be "delivered" to Hughes, and it is equally impossible to say to what extent the foreign policy of the administration, which will be the main issue of the campaign, will work for or against Wilson. Presumably, formerly republican states will for the most part return to their early party allegiance, but whether in sufficient numbers to elect Hughes can not even be conjectured at this time.

The doubtful state is the one in which the largest measure of good government is most apt to be found. The more of them the better for the country at large. Let us indulge the hope that the time may yet come when even the "solid south" will be converted.

In the way the Deutschland is sticking around Baltimore another example of German thoroughness?

THE NEW YORK EXPLOSION

For the simple reason that it is to the interest of Germany to prevent the shipment of ammunition to the enemy allies there are, reasonably sure to be chronicler that the great explosion which rocked the whole city of New York early Sunday morning was the result of a "German plot."

It is just as well not to get excited over the matter. The explosion will be pretty thoroughly investigated and the responsibility for its occurrence cast with considerable definiteness. And in the meantime let us remember that there were explosions of powder mills and powder warehouses before the war ever began. In fact, powder has a way of exploding when handled without regard to the question of whether a war is in progress.

There is vastly more ammunition in the country at present than ever before. It requires no great mental effort to conclude that on that account explosions must necessarily be more frequent than in the past, especially in view of the extent to which it is being handled by men unaccustomed to it.

The "original Wilson man" of Utah has come out for Hughes, which shows that he is undeniably original.

Carranza authorities again assure us that northern Mexico is entirely pacified. That means that it is about time for another massacre.

The Bremen doesn't seem to be in any more of a hurry to get here than the Deutschland is to leave.

I Shall Grow Old

(Marguerite Wilkinson in The Independent.)

I shall grow old when the wild earth is calling
I shall sit quietly at last nor go
To race the quickened winds where rain is
falling

In the woods I used to know,
Though I still feel the lure of wings that
flutter

Across the bayou on the edge of days,
And of the silver stream where quick fish
scatter,

I shall not go, but stay.
Yet I shall smile, and smiling shall remember
The streams I forded and the trout I
caught,

Of the leaf-kindled fires of mild November
And the strange peace they brought.

Glory of earth in her midsummer madness,

Glory of great, grave trees and sunny sea.

The swimmer's lithe dominion won in gladness,

In youth and health set free.

I shall be glad of sunburn and rough going,

Of weariness that found a perfect rest
Where our firm mother earth made ready,
showing

Her rough and rugged breast.
I shall grow old—but memories strong and
tender

Shall give me joy while earth's wild song
is sung;

The great, glad earth I know, in all her splendor—

With her I have been young!

With Scissors and Paste

AS IT USED TO BE.

Gentle Wood in Century 3.

Talk to Uncle Zenas and you will learn that to find Arendia it is not enough to leave New York and come to Bloomfield Center. They aren't as neighborly even there as they once were. There is not the frank democracy there used to be in his young days. Too much of what he scornfully calls "goldfish aristocracy" has come in and split the happy little village into what he calls "sheiks." Many of them have lost their taste for apples, cuttings and corn huskings, bare rambles, and all the devices by which what was hard labor for one lone family was turned into froth for the whole settlement. Everybody knew everybody and winter nights when parades of 'em would pile into sleds and come bustin' in on somebody. Maybe they were getting ready for bed, but the old man'd get up and put his pants on and take down the fiddle and they'd move the doors and things out and have a dance till all the hills were tooted. Ah, dear! they were neighbors in those days.

Presently we divided into two parties—one going to the right and the other to the left—the two good trusts following going on about ten yards ahead of the rest in each case, followed by the officer in charge revolver in hand at the head of his men.

The water in the trenches was well above the waist and bitterly cold, so the men progressed haltingly. The officer had to make any splashing noise sets necessarily very slow and painfully cumbersome.

Every few yards the officer would rend a segment and man back over the parapet to examine the barbed wire and carefully note any place where it had been damaged by shell fire sufficiently to make it easy to get through in case we had to "run for it."

My own particular business was to keep a lookout for mine shafts or tunnels, and to note their position in order that they might be dealt with on a subsequent occasion. This took some sometimes many yards behind the front line peering into dugouts and dark corners where the mine might be located.

This week Dr. A. V. Kilduff will close the second year's excavation at the Pecos ruins. He has been remarkably successful the past ten months in the artifacts found and objects discovered. He will go to Santa Barbara, Calif., to join Mrs. Kilduff.

Mrs. E. L. W. Wilson of the Carnegie museum of Philadelphia also

will close the second year's excavations at Owl's shortly and together with her assistant, Prof. R. W. Schmitt, will join the archaeological camp at the Pecos. She too has been remarkably successful, in fact so successful that telegrams are arriving from Philadelphia urging her to continue excavations during August.

"These two phonoite stone gongs of the cliff dwellers of a thousand years ago in the Rio de los Frioles room, make a perfect interval, a major third," declared the much astonished Ricardo Martin, tenor of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, who has been touring the world and capturing the hearts of the people in every country he has visited.

A rifle bullet cracked out and one of our men was hit, but they quickly avenged him by dispatching three of the Boches to the next world and capturing one, while the fifth got away.

Immediately this happened hundreds of three lights went up from the German second line, followed by volleys of water as men hurried themselves to their front line to see what had happened. So we had to make our escape as quickly and silently as we could.

Far my part, with two men I had been some ways behind the parapet, and by the time we reached the barbed wire the Hunns were peppering away with their machine guns.

We could not find a place to get through the wire, and had just to take

Pot Luck and go straight for it. Fortunately, and the wire had to stretch and right our way through an interval of from fifteen to thirty feet, made of wire interwoven in a most evil mesh. However, we struggled on as best we could, helping each other, and, after what seemed an eternity, burst through with many cuts and scratches but lost nothing except a few pieces of coats and breeches.

Our difficulties then increased. Having turned around so many times to get through the wire, we could not get off the line of our own trenches for a few moments, and had to be down for some time watching the three lights going up before we were satisfied by some outstanding object of the way we had to go, and then it was not many moments before we were at our own barbed wire.

Here again we had difficulty finding a passage through which was rendered all the more trying by the constant whizzing of the bullets from enemy machine guns about our ears.

So we crawled along in front of the wire, trying to find an entrance, when all at once all three of us went headlong into a deep cutting filled with water.

It was a deep sap that had been cut and cleverly covered with branches and twigs, so that it was not discernible from the ground and was about nine feet down, but although we got a good ducking we managed to get under the embankments and back into our trench.

We had lost one man and accounted for four Germans, and had gained a very thorough and valuable knowledge of the enemy's trenches at this point.

Just the Thing for Diarrhoea.

About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea which lasted for a week, writes W. G. Jones, Buford, N. D. I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was well as ever. Many druggists recommend this remedy because they know that it is reliable. Obtainable everywhere.

Notes of Interest From State Museum

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Santa Fe, Aug. 1.—Herbert E. House, private tutor in the family of Yuan Shih Kai, emperor of China, and one of the world's leading authorities on the far east, spent several hours in the Palace of the Governors and declared that he found it the most interesting place in his world travels. Mr. House, who now makes his home in Los Angeles, recently gave his superb collection of Chinese antiquities to the Southwest Museum of the Archaeological Institute. He is on his way home, west, and will spend a day at Albuquerque to visit the Chinese proprietor of the Los Angeles restaurant, whose son has become the leader in the new educational movement in China, having founded the first modern school for the training of children at Canton.

"The most interesting trip I ever made in my life, and that despite bad roads, heavy rains and unavoidable delays," declared Robert Henri, the artist, upon returning from an archaeological part from a journey to Taos and the country in between. "From now on count me as a New Mexican." Mr. Henri is modest and retiring and far from effusive and he has visited every portion of the globe in his day. Mrs. Henri's sister, Miss Organ, of 10 Gramercy Park, New York, accompanied by a friend, arrived yesterday and will stay with the Henri's until October 15, at the residence of Federal Judge W. H. Pope, 237 East Palace Avenue, which Mr. Henri has leased.

The following registered at the museum: C. C. Bell, Silver City, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Clark, University of New Mexico; John H. Miller, Portland, Ore.; J. W. Carter, St. Louis, Mo.; Herbert E. House, Los Angeles; June Ruth and wife, Colorado Springs; Walter Carter, Santa Barbara; A. H. Rhodes, El Paso; Philip Haas, El Paso; Antonio Alvaro, El Paso; Roker F. Stuart, El Paso; E. J. Stahl, Manhattan, Kan.; Aurelia Jaques, San Juan, N. M.; Dr. A. E. Eller, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Shipley, Abiquiu; Mr. and Mrs. Findley Burns, New York City; H. E. Brown, El Paso; Roy Daniels, Santa Fe; Eddie G. Holmes, Vida Woods, Fannie Allen, Ella Buchanan, Besse C. Brown, Farmington; Mary Leeper, Ethel Johnson, Aztec, N. M.

Not only from Santa Fe, but also from Albuquerque, there will be an unusually large crowd that will witness the Santa Domingo corn dance on August 4. For the first time the Santa Fe Railway company has advertised the dance separately in the east and many tourists have timed their visit to the southwest so as to include the dance which is the most remarkable given in the Rio Grande valley. Director Edgar L. Hewett will have personal charge of the summer school excursion to the dance and will explain its symbolic significance and ethnological features to visitors. Several motion picture cameras will make an attempt to get the dance although heretofore the Santa Domingo Indians have been the most rigorous in preventing the taking of photographs.

This week Dr. A. V. Kilduff will close the second year's excavation at the Pecos ruins. He has been remarkably successful the past ten months in the artifacts found and objects discovered. The opera is to portray the conflict and contrast between the primitive culture of the Indians of the southwest as typified by the Spaniards, between the old Pueblo religion and Christianity, and yet demonstrate that fundamentally, human passions and human desires are the same in the breast of the Indian and the white man.

Jefford Berger, the young Chicago composer, already has in hand his plot of opera, which the Pueblo revolution of 1880 is to be the background and in which the Holy City of Teotihuacan, the Treasure City of Quivera, the Pyramid City of Taso and the Palace of the Governors are to figure. Victor Higgins, the Chicago artist is to design the stage settings and scenes and John and a member